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**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re application of: Desai

Attorney Docket No.: GENSP044

Application No.: 09/559,712

Examiner: Wong, Allen

Filed: April 26, 2000

Group: 2613

Title: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR  
DISPLAYING VIDEO

Confirmation No. 1620

**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service with sufficient postage as first-class mail on March 15, 2005 in an envelope addressed to the Commissioner for Patents, Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents, P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

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Agnes Spence

**APPEAL BRIEF TRANSMITTAL  
(37 CFR 192)**

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Sir:

This brief is in furtherance of the Notice of Appeal filed in this case on December 23, 2004 and the Amendment D After Final filed on March 1, 2005.

This application is on behalf of

☐

Small Entity

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Large Entity

Pursuant to 37 CFR 1.17(f), the fee for filing the Appeal Brief is:

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An extension for \_\_\_\_\_ months has already been secured and the fee paid therefor of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ is deducted from the total fee due for the total months of extension now requested.

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Applicant(s) believe that no (additional) Extension of Time is required; however, if it is determined that such an extension is required, Applicant(s) hereby petition that such an

extension be granted and authorize the Commissioner to charge the required fees for an Extension of Time under 37 CFR 1.136 to Deposit Account No. 500388.

Total Fee Due:


Appeal Brief fee	\$500.00
Extension Fee (if any)	\$120.00

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☒ Enclosed is Check No. 25858 in the amount of \$620.00.

☒ Charge any additional fees or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 500388, (Order No. GENSP044). Two copies of this transmittal are enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,  
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**PATENT**

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE BOARD OF APPEALS**

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**EX PARTE Pratish R. DESAI**

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**Application for Patent**

**Filed April 26, 2000**

**Application No. 09/559,712**

**FOR:**

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR DISPLAYING VIDEO**

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**APPEAL BRIEF**

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Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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**I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest is Genesis Microchip Inc., the assignee of the present application.

**II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

The undersigned is not aware of any related appeals and/or interferences.

**III. STATUS OF CLAIMS**

There are a total of 18 claims pending in this application (claims 10 - 28). Claims 1 - 9 have been canceled during prosecution.

Claims 10 - 28 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 6,469,718 issued to Setogawa.

Claims 10 - 28 are appealed in this brief.

#### **IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

An July 16, 2004, the Applicant filed an amendment labeled “Amendment B After Final” in response to the final rejection by the Examiner dated June 23, 2004. As indicated in the Advisory Action dated September 16, 2004, the Amendment After Final had been entered. However, the Examiner stated that the Applicant’s response to the final rejection had been considered but was not deemed to place the application in condition for allowance. In response to the Advisory Action of September 16, 2004, the Applicant filed “Amendment C After Final” on September 23, 2004. In an Advisory Action dated December 23, 2004 in response thereof, the Examiner stated that the Applicant’s response to the Advisory Action of September 16, 2004 had been considered but was not deemed to place the application in condition for allowance.

A Notice of Appeal was filed on December 23, 2004 and on March 1, 2005, the Applicant filed a supplemental amendment “Amendment D After Final” canceling claims 1 – 9.

## **V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER**

### **Independent claim 10**

The present invention relates generally to the field of video processing and display. More specifically, the present invention, as defined in claim 10, relates to an apparatus to play a video.

The apparatus of claim 10 includes “an input to receive an MPEG datastream, said datastream comprising information for a plurality of different presentations of said video”(Specification, page 5 line 4, FIG. 10). As well known in the art, MPEG is a set of standards for video and audio compression and for multimedia delivery developed by the Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG). As further described at page 5, line 5 the MPEG datastream is preferably an MPEG-2 datastream that provides for coding interlaced images at transmission rates above 4 million bits per second (MPEG-2 is used for digital TV broadcast and DVD). Figure 3 shows a portion of a video datastream having a segment 300 formed of several interleaved video object units known as ILVUs (Specification, page 5, lines 7 – 12, Figure 3) represented as data blocks 304, 308, 312, 316, 320, 324, 328, 332, and 336 that contain information for displaying a particular presentation of the program material (such as different camera angles). For example, by playing the material in ILUVs 304, 320, and 326, a first angle is presented as normal playback. Therefore, claim 10 is specifically teaches a plurality of different presentations of the video being displayed by the apparatus each being incorporated in the received MPEG datastream. For example, in Figure 1, at step 108, “the total number of available presentations of the video encapsulated by the datastream is determined” and at step 112, one of the available presentations is designated as the primary presentation.

In order to decode the MPEG datastream, the apparatus of claim 1 further includes “a decoding circuit configured to decode said MPEG datastream so as to output a signal for displaying a first presentation of said video” (Specification, page 10 line 7, Figure 10 and Figure

1, step 116). For example, in Figure 1 at step 116, the primary presentation is decoded and displayed in normal playback mode (i.e., full motion video).

The apparatus of claim 10 also includes “a selection circuit operable to re-configure said decoding circuit such that said decoding circuit is configured to decode said MPEG datastream so as to output a signal for displaying a second presentation of said video” (Specification, page 10 lines 17 – 19, Figure 10). In the described embodiment, the decoding circuit as well as the selection circuit take the form of the processor 1016 shown in Figure 10.

The apparatus of claim 10, also includes “a receiver configured to receive during use a signal from a user that indicates a desired presentation to display” (Specification, page 10 lines 17 – 19, Figure 10) shown as receiver 1030 that receives user input from a transmitter 1034 that indicates the desired presentation to display. Accordingly, the receiver 1030 is connected to the processor 1016 to provide the necessary input signal for the selection circuit to reconfigure the decoding circuit included therein. In this way, the decoding circuit 1016 is specifically reconfigured based upon a selection event generated by a user at the transmitter 1034.

As can be seen from the above description, the invention provides for selectable display of a first and a second video presentation selected from the plurality of different presentations of a video available in the MPEG datastream. It should be noted, therefore, that in the preferred embodiment, the MPEG datastream is an MPEG-2 datastream consistent with full motion video. In particular, at page 4, lines 32 –35 of the specification, “Figure 1 will be described with reference to a movie which was filmed from different angles and from which the user can select an angle presentation from which the movie should be displayed.” Therefore, the various presentations are motion



## Independent claim 11

Independent claim 11 defines a method of selecting from a plurality of presentations of a video a desired presentation for viewing the video. Claim 11 recites:

A method of selecting from a plurality of presentations of a video a desired presentation for viewing the video, said method comprising:

receiving a datastream comprising information for a plurality of presentations of said video;

displaying on a display in normal playback mode a segment of a first presentation of said video; then

displaying on said display in normal playback mode a segment of a second presentation of said video; and

permitting a user to select a desired presentation of said video.

As can be seen, the limitations of claim 11 are similar to the limitations of the independent apparatus claim 10. Claim 11 also specifically recites:

“displaying on a display in **normal playback mode** a segment of a first presentation of said video; then

displaying on said display in **normal playback mode** a segment of a second presentation of said video”.

In this way, the method taught by claim 11 specifically requires that the first and the second presentations of the video be displayed in normal playback mode, i.e., full motion video.

## Independent claim 22

Independent claim 22 defines a method of permitting a user to select a point in time occurring during playback of an audiovisual (A/V) program from which to initiate displaying said A/V program. Claim 22 recites:

A method of permitting a user to select a point in time occurring during playback of an audiovisual (A/V) program from which to initiate displaying said A/V program, said method comprising:

receiving a datastream comprising information for displaying said A/V program;

playing audio of a first segment of said A/V program while displaying video of said first segment of said A/V program wherein said first segment corresponds to a first point in time occurring during normal playback of said A/V program;

playing audio of a second segment of said A/V program while displaying video of said second segment of said A/V program, wherein said second segment corresponds to a second point in time occurring during normal playback of said A/V program; and

permitting said user to select from where in said A/V program playback should be initiated.

As can be seen, the limitations of claim 22 are similar to the limitations of the independent apparatus claim 11 in that the first segment and the second segments are played back in normal playback mode.

#### **Dependent claim 13**

Claim 13 depends directly from independent claim 12 and defines the displaying on a display in normal playback mode a segment of a first presentation of said video, as

“displaying a segment of said first presentation for a predetermined period of time”.

Thus, claim 13 explicitly states that a segment of the first presentation is displayed for a predetermined length of time (Specification, page 7 line 30).

#### **Dependent claim 14**

Claim 14 depends directly from independent claim 11 and defines the displaying of the second presentation as

“a segment of said video that follows in time said segment of said video displayed by said displaying of said first presentation”.

Thus, claim 14 explicitly states that the display of the second presentation as that portion of the video that follows in time that segment of the video displayed in the first presentation (Specification, page 8, lines 20-21).

#### **Dependent claim 15**

Claims 15 depend directly from independent claim 11 and recites:

“wherein said displaying of said second presentation displays a segment of said video that is contemporaneous in time with said segment of said video displayed by said displaying of said first presentation.”

Thus, claim 15 explicitly states that the display of the second presentation displays a segment of the video that is contemporaneous in time with the segment of the video displayed in the first presentation (Specification, page 8, line 18).

#### **Dependent claim 16**

Claim 16 depend directly from independent claims 11 and recites:

“wherein said displaying of said second presentation displays a segment of said video that overlaps in time with said segment of said video displayed by said displaying of said first presentation. “

Thus, claim 16 explicitly states that the display of the second presentation displays a segment of the video that is overlaps in time with the segment of the video displayed in the first presentation (Specification, page 8, line 22).

#### **Dependent claim 17**

Claim 17 depend directly from independent claims 11 and recites:

“wherein said datastream comprises video objects interleaved as blocks such that each interleaved block contains data for one of said plurality of presentations. “

Thus, claim 17 explicitly states that the datastream is formed of interleaved blocks each of which contains data for one of the plurality of presentations (Specification, page 5, line 8).

#### **Dependent claim 18**

Claim 18 depends directly from claim 12, and recites:

“converting a portion of said first presentation to a graphics format; and displaying said graphics format on said display so as to represent said first presentation while displaying on said display in normal playback mode said segment of said second presentation of said video.”

Thus, claim 18 explicitly states that a portion of the first presentation is converted to a graphics format while the second presentation is presented in normal playback mode (Specification, page 6, line 29).

#### **Dependent Claim 19**

Claim 19 depends directly from claims 18, and recites:

“converting portions of all of said presentations to graphics format;  
displaying all of said graphics formats on said display;  
indicating to a user during use a particular one of said displayed presentations; and  
allowing the user to select a preferred presentation.”

Thus, the first part of claim 19 provides for converting portions of all of the presentations into graphics format which are then displayed on the display. The second part of claim 19 provides for a user to select a preferred one of the presentations based upon a particular one of the displayed presentations (Specification, page 6 lines 29 - 30).

### **Dependent Claim 20**

Claim 20 depends directly from claim 19, and defines the indicating to a user of claim 19 as:

“cycling through each of said displayed presentations so as to indicate to the user each presentation and so as to allow the user to select a presentation when said presentation is indicated.”

Thus, the first part of claim 20 provides for cycling through each of the displayed presentations so as to allow the user to select a presentation when so indicated (Specification, page 7, line 34 to page 8, line 2).

### **Dependent Claim 24**

Claim 24 depends directly from claim 22, and recites:

“converting a portion of said first video segment of said A/V program to a graphics format; and  
displaying said graphics format on said display while playing audio of said second segment of said A/V program while displaying video of said second segment of said A/V program.”

Thus claim 24 provides for converting a portion of said first video segment of said A/V program to a graphics format and the second part of claim 24 provides for displaying said graphics format on said display while playing audio of said second segment of said A/V program while displaying video of said second segment of said A/V program (Specification, page 9, lines 8 - 13).

### **Dependent Claim 25**

Claim 25 depends directly from claim 22, and defines the permitting the user to select from where in said A/V program playback should be initiated as

“permitting said viewer to select one of said displayed segments.”

Thus claim 25 permits the viewer to select one of said displayed segments (Specification, page 9, lines 14 - 16).

#### **Dependent Claim 26**

Claim 26 depends directly from claim 25, and recites:

“initiating display of said A/V program from approximately the segment of the A/V program selected by said viewer.”

Thus claim 26 provides for initiating display of said A/V program from approximately the segment of the A/V program selected by said viewer (Specification, page 9, lines 14 - 26).

#### **Dependent Claim 27**

Claim 27 depends directly from claim 22, and recites:

“wherein said segments correspond with substantially equivalent time divisions of said entire A/V program.”

Thus claim 27 explicitly states that the segments correspond with substantially equivalent time divisions of said entire A/V program (Specification, page 9, lines 14 - 26).

#### **Dependent Claim 28**

Claim 28 depends directly from claim 22, and recites:

“wherein said segments correspond with chapters of subject matter of said A/V program.”

Thus claim 28 explicitly states that the segments correspond with the chapters of the subject matter of the A/V program (Specification, page 9, lines 14 - 26).

**VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL**

(a) Claims 10 - 28 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as being as being anticipated by  
US Patent No. 6,469,718 issued to Setogawa.

## VII. ARGUMENT

### A) The rejection of claims 10 -28 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

#### 1. Independent claim 10

Claim 10 relates to an apparatus to play a video and stands rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 6,469,718 issued to Setogawa that describes how video data is read from a DVD disk. As illustrated in Figure 13 below, Setogawa teaches a pick-up (103) that reads a reply stream (127) from the disk (101). The reply stream (127) includes a navigation pack (NAVI), a video signal (V), and audio signal (A) and a subpicture signal (SP) multiplexed in sequence (i.e., not interleaved). See column 16, lines 19-22. Two demultiplexors (108) and (113) then demultiplex the reply stream into a navigation stream (106), a subpicture signal stream (110), a video stream (111), and an audio stream (112), respectively. Specifically, column 15, lines 27-42 of Setogawa states:

The DVD player further comprises: a demultiplexer (2) 113 for dividing the presentation data 107 from the demultiplexer (1) 108 into a coded subpicture signal (shown as SP) 110, a coded video signal (shown as V) 111 and coded audio data (shown as A) 112; a subpicture decoder 114 for decoding the subpicture signal 110 from the demultiplexer (2) 113; a video decoder 115 for decoding the video signal 111 from the demultiplexer (2) 113; an audio decoder 116 for decoding the audio signal 112 from the demultiplexer (2) 113 and outputting an audio output signal 117; a display memory 118 for storing the decoded subpicture signal from the subpicture decoder 114 and generating a subpicture; a display memory 119 for storing the **decoded video signal from the video decoder 115 and generating a moving picture**; and an adder 121 for adding output signals of the display memories 118 and 119 and outputting a video output signal 120...the replay stream 127 looks like a navigation pack (NAVI), a video signal (V), an audio signal (A) and a subpicture signal (SP) multiplexed in sequence. (emphasis added)

In this way, Setogawa describes a single presentation (107) formed of a video signal (V), a subpicture signal (SP) and an Audio signal (A) all sequentially related to form a single presentation of the video encoded on the DVD disk. It should be noted that the video signal (V) is clearly distinguished from the subpicture signal (SP) in that it is the video signal V only that is



used to generate moving pictures whereas it is the subpicture signal SP only that is used to generate a subpicture. In this way, the subpictures are in fact an integral part of a single presentation and do not (as stated by the Examiner) represent a second, or different, presentation of the video. It should be emphasized at this point, that Setogawa specifically distinguishes a subpicture from those images derived coded in MPEG. More particularly, at column 1, lines 20 – 23 of Setogawa,

“In the DVD format (standard), the format of still picture called subpicture that may be overlaid on a moving picture is defined besides normal moving pictures coded in MPEG”. (emphasis added).

Therefore, Setogawa clearly and unequivocally defines subpicture as a still image that is separate and distinct from a video formed of normal moving pictures which in the DVD format are coded in MPEG. This is illustrated in Figure 13 where the reply stream 127 “looks like a navigation pack (NAVI), a video signal (V), an audio signal (A) and a subpicture signal (SP) multiplexed in sequence”. Furthermore, the distinction between the video datastream and the subpicture datastream is illustrated in Figure 13 by the presence of a subpicture decoder 114 that is separate and distinct from a video decoder 115 and any subpicture so decoded is then added to the decoded video by the adder 121 and therefore could not have been part of the video datastream 111.

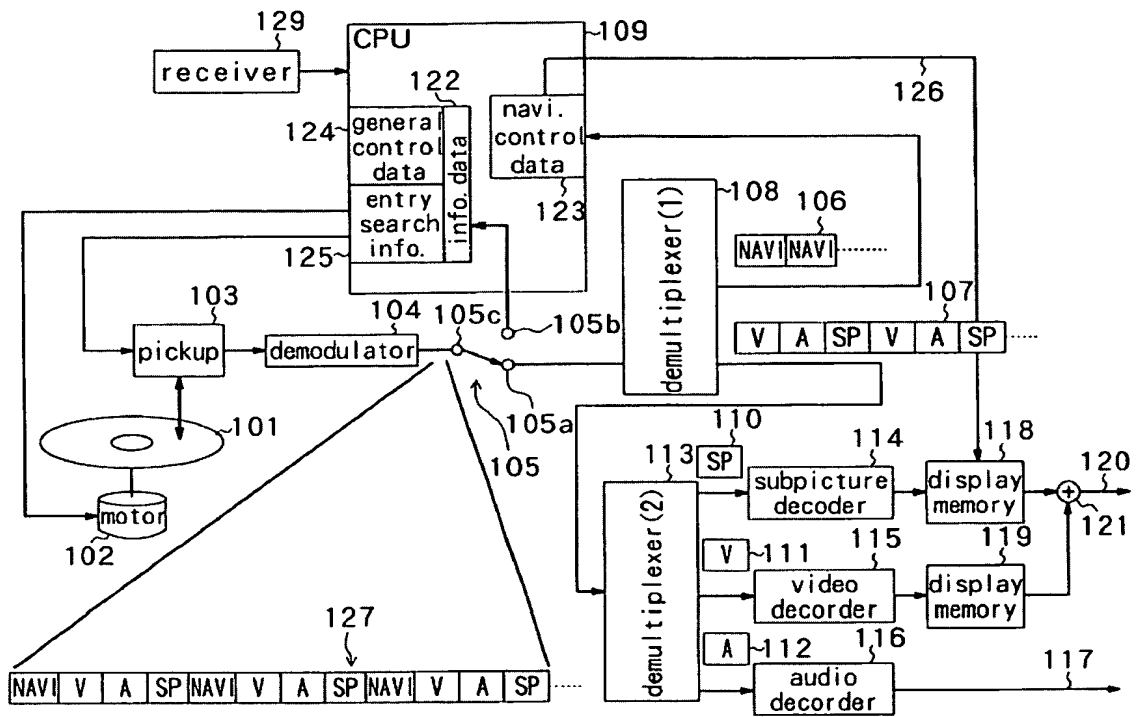


FIG.13

**(a) The cited art does not teach a datastream comprising information for a plurality of different presentations of said video.**

Claim 10 recites;

“an input to receive an MPEG datastream, said datastream comprising information for a **plurality of different presentations of said video**”. (emphasis added)

Setogawa describes in detail the data structure for creating menus for the user. Menu content on a DVD is stored on the storage medium in a plurality of Video Objects (VOBs). Each VOB is made of a series of multiplexed video and audio data. Each VOB includes an ID number, and a plurality of cells. Each cell has a cell ID number and is used to designate some meaningful content in the VOB, such as the chapters in a movie, the pages of a menu, etc. Setogawa specifically teaches that the VOBs are read from the disk serially. Specifically, in Column 7, lines 1-9, Setogawa teaches:

According to the DVD format, a unit in which a menu or a title is replayed is represented by replay control data called program chain (PGC). As shown in FIG. 8, a PGC 70 is made up of a pre-command (PRE CMD) 64, a VOB identifier (VOB ID) 65 and a post-command (POST CMD) 66. The VOB ID 65 is made up of a combination of the VOB ID number described above and the initial address on the disk where the corresponding VOB is recorded. **A plurality of VOB IDs 65 may be provided in sequence. (emphasis added)**

In the Advisory Action of December 23, 2004, the Examiner states,

“the term “video” as used by the Applicant in the claims, can be broadly reasonably interpreted as video section, video subsection, pictures, subpictures, etc. A “video” can be any visual portion of the television, computer display, etc., as defined by Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition.”

The Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Examiner in his statement that the term video can be construed to include subpictures since, as described above, Setogawa clearly and unequivocally distinguishes video from subpicture:

“In the DVD format (standard), the format of still picture called subpicture that may be overlaid on a moving picture is defined besides normal moving pictures coded in MPEG”. (emphasis added).

Thus, the subpicture cannot be construed as a second presentation of a video since any subpicture can only be viewed by adding the subpicture into the video datastream by way of the adder 121.

Accordingly, the reply datastream 127 is associated with a single video presentation in contrast to the invention as recited in claim 10 that calls for a plurality of presentations of the video. Setogawa therefore does not teach or suggest the receiving a plurality of presentations of a video as recited in claim 10.

Therefore, for at least the reasons above, it is respectfully submitted that US Patent No. 6,469,718 issued to Setogawa does not anticipate the invention as currently recited in claim 10. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that claim 10 is patentable over the cited art for at least these reasons.

**(b) The cited art does not teach a selection circuit operable to re-configure said decoding circuit to decode said MPEG datastream so as to output a signal for displaying a second presentation of said video.**

Claim 10 recites:

“a selection circuit operable to re-configure said decoding circuit such that said decoding circuit is configured to decode said MPEG datastream so as to output a signal for displaying a second presentation of said video”

Setogawa does not teach or suggest a selection circuit that reconfigures the decoding circuit to decode the MPEG datastream into a second presentation. It should also be noted from Figure 13 below that Setogawa does not teach a user interface that provides for reconfiguring of the decoders (111, 112, and 114) in order to decode a second presentation nor does it provide any selection circuitry for selecting any additional presentations, if any, available on the DVD disk. In contrast to the invention, Setogawa is directed at a single presentation of a video encoded on the DVD disk and could not, even

if additional presentations were available be able to select and decode these additional presentations in addition to the primary presentation.

Therefore, for at least the reasons above, it is respectfully submitted that US Patent No. 6,469,718 issued to Setogawa does not render the invention as currently recited in claim 10 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

## **2. Independent claims 11 and 22.**

Independent claims 11 and 22 describes, respectively, a method of selecting from a plurality of presentations of a video a desired presentation for viewing the video and a method of permitting a user to select a point in time occurring during playback of an audiovisual (A/V) program from which to initiate displaying said A/V program. The methods described in claims 11 and 22 contain limitations similar to the limitations of claim 10 and were thus cursorily rejected by the Examiner under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by US Patent No. 6,469,718 issued to Setogawa (Final Office Action dated June 23, 2004, page 5, 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph).

As was discussed above with respect to claim 10, US Patent No. 6,469,718 does not teach the plurality of different presentations of the video. Nor does the cited art teach a selection circuit arranged to reconfigure the decoding circuit. As a consequence of the lack of these components, the steps recited in claim 11 cannot occur in US Patent No. 6,469,718. For example, the “receiving...” step requires “receiving a datastream comprising information for a plurality of presentations of said video.” The cited art merely provides a single video presentation since there is no teaching of a plurality of presentations of the video.

With regards to claim 22, the steps of:

“playing audio of a first segment of said A/V program while displaying video of said first segment of said A/V program wherein said first segment corresponds to a first point in time occurring during normal playback of said A/V program;

playing audio of a second segment of said A/V program while displaying video of said second segment of said A/V program, wherein said second segment corresponds to a second point in time occurring during normal playback of said A/V program”

are not taught by the cited reference. In particular, the cited reference describes a data structure for creating menus for the user. Menu content on a DVD is stored on the storage medium in a plurality of Video Objects (VOBs). Each VOB is made of a series of multiplexed video and audio data. Each VOB includes an ID number, and a plurality of cells. Each cell has a cell ID number and is used to designate some meaningful content in the VOB, such as the chapters in a movie, the pages of a menu, etc. As described above, the cited reference specifically teaches that the VOBs are read from the disk serially.

It ought to be clear from the above discussion, and without going into further detail of the claimed features of claims 11 and 22, that claims 11 and 22 are not anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) by the US Patent No. 6,469,718. Thus the Applicants submit that the rejection of claims 11 and 22 thus be withdrawn.

### **3. Dependent claim 12**

Claim 12 depends directly from independent claim 11, and is therefore submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 11.

Therefore, for at least these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the US Patent No. 6,469,718 does not render the invention as currently recited in claim 12 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

**4. Dependent claim 13**

Claim 13 depends directly from dependent claim 12 and indirectly from independent claim 11, and is therefore submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claims 11 and 12.

Therefore, for at least these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the US Patent No. 6,469,718 does not render the invention as currently recited in claim 13 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

**5. Dependent claim 14**

Claim 14 depends directly from independent claim 11, and is therefore submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 11.

Therefore, for at least these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the US Patent No. 6,469,718 does not render the invention as currently recited in claim 14 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

**6. Dependent claim 15**

Claim 15 depends directly from independent claim 11 and is therefore submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 11.

Therefore, for at least these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the US Patent No. 6,469,718 does not render the invention as currently recited in claim 15 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

**7. Dependent claim 16**

Claim 16 depends directly from independent claim 11, and is therefore submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 11.

Therefore, for at least these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the US Patent No. 6,469,718 does not render the invention as currently recited in claim 16 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

**8. Dependent claim 17**

Claim 17 depends directly from independent claim 11, and is therefore submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 11.

Therefore, for at least these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the US Patent No. 6,469,718 does not render the invention as currently recited in claim 17 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

**9. Dependent claim 18**

Claim 18 depends directly from dependent claim 12 and indirectly from independent claim 11, and is therefore submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claims 11 and 12.

Therefore, for at least these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the US Patent No. 6,469,718 does not render the invention as currently recited in claim 18 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).



**10. Dependent claim 19**

Claim 19 depends directly from dependent claim 18, and is therefore submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 18.

Therefore, for at least these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the US Patent No. 6,469,718 does not render the invention as currently recited in claim 19 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

**11. Dependent claim 20**

Claim 20 depends directly from dependent claim 19, and is therefore submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 19.

Therefore, for at least these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the US Patent No. 6,469,718 does not render the invention as currently recited in claim 20 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

**12. Dependent claim 24**

Claim 24 depends directly from independent claim 22 and is therefore submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 22.

Therefore, for at least these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the US Patent No. 6,469,718 does not render the invention as currently recited in claim 24 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

**13. Dependent claim 25**

Claim 25 depends directly from independent claim 22, and is therefore submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 22.

Therefore, for at least these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the US Patent No. 6,469,718 does not render the invention as currently recited in claim 25 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

**14. Dependent claim 26**

Claim 26 depends directly from independent claim 25, and is therefore submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 25.

Therefore, for at least these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the US Patent No. 6,469,718 does not render the invention as currently recited in claim 26 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

**15. Dependent claim 27**

Claim 27 depends directly from independent claim 22, and is therefore submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 22. Therefore, for at least these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the US Patent No. 6,469,718 does not render the invention as currently recited in claim 27 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

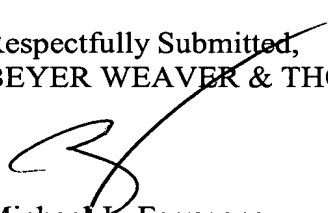
**16. Dependent claim 28**

Claim 28 depends directly from independent claim 22, and is therefore submitted to be patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 22. Therefore, for at least these reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the US Patent No. 6,469,718 does not render the invention as currently recited in claim 28 unpatentable under 35 U.S.C. §102(e).

**B) Conclusion**

In view of the forgoing, it is respectfully submitted that none of the pending claims are anticipated or reasonably suggested by the Cold Fusion 4.0 software product as described in the cited documents and that the Examiner's rejections of the pending claims were erroneous. Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that the pending rejections of all of the claims be reversed.

Respectfully Submitted,  
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## **VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX**

### **CLAIMS ON APPEAL**

1. (Cancel)
2. (Cancel)
3. (Cancel)
4. (Cancel)
5. (Cancel)
6. (Cancel)
7. (Cancel)
8. (Cancel)
9. (Cancel)
10. (Previously presented) An apparatus to play a video, said apparatus comprising:  
  - an input to receive an MPEG datastream, said datastream comprising information for a plurality of different presentations of said video;
  - a decoding circuit configured to decode said MPEG datastream so as to output a signal for displaying a first presentation of said video;

a selection circuit operable to re-configure said decoding circuit such that said decoding circuit is configured to decode said MPEG datastream so as to output a signal for displaying a second presentation of said video; and

a receiver configured to receive during use a signal from a user that indicates a desired presentation to display.

11. (Previously presented) A method of selecting from a plurality of presentations of a video a desired presentation for viewing the video, said method comprising:
  - receiving a datastream comprising information for a plurality of presentations of said video;
  - displaying on a display in normal playback mode a segment of a first presentation of said video; then
  - displaying on said display in normal playback mode a segment of a second presentation of said video; and
  - permitting a user to select a desired presentation of said video.
12. (Previously presented) The method as described in claim 11 wherein said displaying on a display in normal playback mode a segment of a first presentation of said video comprises displaying a segment of said first presentation for a predetermined period of time.
13. (Previously presented) The method as described in claim 12 and further comprising displaying each presentation of said video on a different segment of said display.
14. (Previously presented) The method as described in claim 11 wherein said displaying of said second presentation displays a segment of said video that follows in time said segment of said video displayed by said displaying of said first presentation.

15. (Previously presented) The method as described in claim 11 wherein said displaying of said second presentation displays a segment of said video that is contemporaneous in time with said segment of said video displayed by said displaying of said first presentation.
16. (Previously presented) The method as described in claim 11 wherein said displaying of said second presentation displays a segment of said video that overlaps in time with said segment of said video displayed by said displaying of said first presentation.
17. (Previously presented) The method as described in claim 11 wherein said datastream comprises video objects interleaved as blocks such that each interleaved block contains data for one of said plurality of presentations.
18. (Previously presented) The method as described in claim 12 and further comprising: converting a portion of said first presentation to a graphics format; and displaying said graphics format on said display so as to represent said first presentation while displaying on said display in normal playback mode said segment of said second presentation of said video.
19. (Previously presented) The method as described in claim 18 and further comprising: converting portions of all of said presentations to graphics format;  
displaying all of said graphics formats on said display;  
indicating to a user during use a particular one of said displayed presentations; and  
allowing the user to select a preferred presentation.
20. (Previously presented) The method as described in claim 19 and wherein said indicating comprises:

cycling through each of said displayed presentations so as to indicate to the user each presentation and so as to allow the user to select a presentation when said presentation is indicated.

21. (Previously presented) The method as described in claim 11 and further comprising: playing an audio segment corresponding to said segment of said first presentation of said video while displaying said first presentation of said video.
22. (Previously presented) A method of permitting a user to select a point in time occurring during playback of an audiovisual (A/V) program from which to initiate displaying said A/V program, said method comprising:

receiving a datastream comprising information for displaying said A/V program;

playing audio of a first segment of said A/V program while displaying video of said first segment of said A/V program wherein said first segment corresponds to a first point in time occurring during normal playback of said A/V program;

playing audio of a second segment of said A/V program while displaying video of said second segment of said A/V program, wherein said second segment corresponds to a second point in time occurring during normal playback of said A/V program;

permitting said user to select from where in said A/V program playback should be initiated.

23. (Previously presented) The method as described in claim 22 and further comprising: displaying at least three segments of said A/V program on said display wherein each of said three segments occurs at a point in time during normal playback of said A/V program that is different relative to said other segments.

24. (Previously presented) The method as described in claim 22 and further comprising:  

converting a portion of said first video segment of said A/V program to a graphics format; and



displaying said graphics format on said display while playing audio of said second segment of said A/V program while displaying video of said second segment of said A/V program.

25. (Previously presented) The method as described in claim 22 wherein said permitting said user to select from where in said A/V program playback should be initiated comprises permitting said viewer to select one of said displayed segments.
26. (Previously presented) The method as described in claim 25 and further comprising: initiating display of said A/V program from approximately the segment of the A/V program selected by said viewer.
27. (Previously presented) The method as described in claim 22 wherein said segments correspond with substantially equivalent time divisions of said entire A/V program.
28. (Previously presented) The method as described in claim 22 wherein said segments correspond with chapters of subject matter of said A/V program.